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The Regular Price is 25 cents to the Hermitage or Idlewild, but our tickets are good to the Hermitage and return only. If you want to go to Idlewild from Hermitage you pay regular fare each way. We must use these tickets during the month of July and they are not good for any Sunday or for Monday, July 5th or Saturday, July 24th, but for every other day in July, 1915, our tickets are good no matter on what day you buy them. Tickets will be on sale at The Standard office from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. each day except Sundays and holidays. Each subscriber can have as many tickets as desired but this offer is only good for The Standard subscribers.

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This coupon authorizes The Standard to sell the holder thereof tickets to the Hermitage and back for 15 cents each.

The Standard.

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ZINC WORKS FOR OGDEN.

There is a big boom in the zinc industry and an authority estimates the output of the metal in the United States during the year at \$270,000,000, or three times the gold yield. There is a tremendous demand for the metal, which is selling at over \$500 per ton. With the discovery of large bodies of high grade zinc ore at Promontory Point, Ogden should begin to draw the attention of capital to the excellent opportunity to establish a zinc plant at Promontory Point or near this city.

There are no zinc works west of Omaha, but there is a large output of zinc ore from the mining region of which Ogden is the geographical center, and a smelter at this point should draw a very large tonnage. If the Promontory Point mines continue to improve and the deposits are as

extensive as indicated on the surface, that district alone would warrant the building of reduction works.

Bingham and Park City are producing zinc and several camps in Montana are yielding a good tonnage, and all this output could be made tributary to an Ogden plant.

COUNTRY READY FOR A BOOM.

"Big business," said a well posted Ogden financier, "is gaining confidence in Woodrow Wilson to the extent that the president is coming to be considered as conservative and out of harmony with those men in his party who are extremists, and as a consequence this country is about to enjoy a boom. Confidence is being restored."

Men of money are saying that if the Republican party wins in the next election, the country must go forward with great strides, and that, on the other hand, the worst that could happen would be the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, who certainly will be the choice of his party for the office of president, and Mr. Wilson, next to a Republican president, would be quite acceptable. So all the elements of a complete restoration of confidence are present and the psychological effect is bound to be a stimulating of all kinds of industries with the pouring out of millions of wealth now locked in safety deposit boxes and bank vaults.

SCHOOLS OF UTAH AND CALIFORNIA.

Californians, either because of real merit or false pride, are unstinted in praise of their school system. The people of Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego are solidly back of their schools.

This was somewhat a revelation to an Ogdenite who had come to believe that the public and the school management should be in a chronic state of antagonism.

Families that had moved from Og-

den to Oakland declared the California schools were better conducted and obtained higher results than the schools of Utah, and the writer was beginning to accept that view when he met a college teacher who said the grade schools of the state were in a deplorable condition and the whole system would have to undergo a change.

So there you are. Are all the schools going through a transformation and is there a widespread conflict of ideas as to how the education of our children is best to be attained, or are we a people hard to please and never satisfied?

The California teachers, like the educators of Ogden, are dissatisfied with the pension law. They present the same objections voiced in a meeting in Ogden, that the law is framed to favor the high salaried educators and penalizes the teachers during sick periods to the benefit of the general fund which, in the end, must go in unfair proportion to the most prosperous pensioners. There is a strong movement to amend the law in California.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ADMITS ITS FAILURE.

With millions of dollars in revenue from the income tax, the federal government cannot make its revenues equal the expenditures. The financial statement given out in Washington on July 1, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, proves that the Democratic tariff measure is a complete failure as a revenue producer and a change must be made, if the government is to avoid the rocks of a treasury shortage such as helped to wreck Cleveland's last administration.

The Democrats are following a false theory of tariff duties. They first repudiate the doctrine that tariff is necessary to the protection of American industries and then proceed to apply custom duties simply as revenue producers and even in that fall dismally to achieve their end.

The shortcomings of the Democratic leadership in the management of government affairs were never better illustrated than in the treasury statement of the big shortage of \$38,000,000 in revenues as compared with expenditures. The Democratic statesmen repeatedly have declared that the Underwood tariff and the income tax would be sufficient as revenue producers. Then they added what they called a war tax and now they are trying to explain why, with all the extraordinary taxes, they cannot make both ends meet.

The American people are growing tired of the excuses offered and have reached the point where they are ready to turn from the tariff tinkers to the Republican leaders who invariably make a success of government control and bring prosperity to the country.

The treasury deficit is unmistakable evidence of Democratic incompetency and foreshadows that party's defeat.

MANY FRAUDS IN OLEOMARGARINE.

That the oleomargarine frauds are growing in numbers and extent is proved by the United States treasury investigations, showing that the government, in twelve years, has been defrauded out of over \$27,000,000 in unpaid taxes on oleomargarine, and twenty-nine persons of late have been sent to jail for the frauds.

Commenting on the violations of the law, the San Francisco Chronicle says:

"Oleomargarine is a perfectly wholesome food product, which, when properly colored, is not easily distinguished by the consumer from butter

kept in storage until it has entirely lost its flavor. The objection to its sale is that it is sold as butter, which is a fraud, and there seems no way to preventing the fraud except by a tax intended to be prohibitory upon the color. In its natural state oleomargarine is white and practically unsalable for table use in this country. There is a vigorous contest between the dairymen on one side and the beef

cattle producers on the other, the latter claiming that as nearly all butter is artificially colored it is unjust to prohibit the coloring of a competing product. There is no denying the logic of that contention, considering only the statement in that form, but as all know, and few deny, that the object in coloring is to make fraud easily possible, that puts another face on the matter. It is therefore im-



The World of Industry

Gossip of the Toolers

A REVIEW OF THE LATEST NEWS FROM WORKSHOP-MILL AND MINE.

British miners have asked for a 20 per cent. war bonus.

Colorado workmen's compensation law takes effect August 1.

Detroit metal polishers demand a nine-hour day.

Dundee (Scotland) Factory Workers' Union has 10,000 members.

Florida unionists are working for a State steam-boiler inspection law.

Carpenters at Wheeling, W. Va., now get 30 cents an hour.

Agricultural workers at Cabo-Rogio, Porto Rico, have joined the A. F. of L.

Edmonton, Canada, has a fair wage law now in effect.

Eau Claire (Wis.) unions secured union labor on all city work.

Many shingle mills in Washington are operating under co-operative plans.

A workmen's compensation law has been passed in Vermont.

Plumbers in Sydney, Australia, are paid \$2.50 a day of eight hours.

An allied printing trades council has been formed at El Paso, Texas.

Police in Dallas, Texas, have secured an eight-hour-a-day shift.

A labor forward movement has been inaugurated at Knoxville, Tenn.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will pay the union scale to municipal employees.

A new labor paper, the Shamokin (Pa.) Sun, has made its appearance.

Carpenters at Lancaster, Pa., have secured an eight-hour day.

Ohio has a new law requiring closed vestibules on all open cars.

Labor unions in North Carolina secured the passage of a semi-monthly pay-day law.

Liverpool has nearly 3000 dwellings under direct municipal control.

Ship platers and other ironworkers in Scotland can earn \$12 to \$15 per week.

Before the war there were 5000 German waiters and barbers in London.

Half the investigated working girls in New York city get less than \$4.50 a week.

International Typographical Union paid \$242,650 in old-age pensions last year.

Wages of unskilled laborers at Birmingham, England, have doubled since the war.

More than half the clothing made in this country is made in Greater New York.

All Kansas City, Mo., school children will receive dental inspection and treatment free hereafter.

Minnesota has more farmers' co-operative associations than any other State.

A total of 5796 workers were killed and injured in Canadian industry last year.

An effort is to be made to secure fisher girls from the north of Scotland to work in the Dundee factories.

Running expenses of Cigar-makers' International average \$10 per member a year.

Cleveland Federation of Labor is getting out referendum petitions for a minimum wage election.

On July 5 at New York, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America will convene.

Barrooms are closed on Saturdays in Sweden because it is pay day, and the savings banks are open until midnight.

Dublin (Ireland) bakers have again raised the price of the two-pound loaf to 3 cents. The last rise took place only two weeks before.

The United States Federal Labor Bureau will not dump unemployed in the requirements.

There were 200,000 more persons unemployed in the city of New York during December, 1914, than during the same month of 1913.

A movement is in progress in Toronto, Canada, trade union circles are bringing about an alliance between all the unions connected with the theaters in that city.

Sloux City (Iowa) Broom Makers' Union has raised wages 30 cents a day for all day workers. Every shop in the city has signed the union scale.

It is reported that in the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan and Monmouth, Scotland, there has been a reduction of nearly 50,000 tramps owing to the war.

Six locals of the American Metal Miners have been formed in Massachusetts within two months. Hodcarriers at Boston, Mass., were paid \$12.15 for a 34-hour week in 1914. They now make \$16.50 in 44 hours.

Woman labor is now being extensively used on arable farms in Lancashire, England, during the present seed time, and hundreds are at work in the fields.

California State Federation of Barbers has under consideration a plan to establish and maintain a home for aged and infirm members of the Barbers' Union.

Women and girls in Chicago women's wear industry are marshaling their forces for a wage war. Their battlefields will be the sweatshops where garments for women are made.

The San Francisco Labor Council will appoint a committee of 20 to see that all trade unionists register, so that they will be able to vote at the approaching municipal election.

Canton (Ohio) City Council, by a unanimous vote, has ordered that hereafter only members of organized labor can be employed on work done by or for the city of Canton.

The Federal Bureau of Mines is investigating the question of explosion proof motors for use in mines where a spark or flash might ignite inflammable gases or dust.

The Mexican textile industry centers in the States of Vera Cruz and Puebla, where there are upward of 100 large establishments in different towns, in the aggregate employing tens of thousands of hands.

The London (England) Board of Trade has appointed a committee to investigate the cases of hardship on behalf of masters, officers and seamen of British merchant ships who have lost personal effects through the war.

The special committee of Glasgow (Scotland) Corporation on the wages of employees have agreed to recommend that a war bonus be paid to 12,800 employees, the cost of which will be at the rate of \$354,500 per annum.

One delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council is wearing 15 union labels, according to report of committee examining cards signed by delegates to show how many labels they are wearing. Another delegate is wearing 14 labels and two others can boast of 13 labels.

The Board of Trade having called upon the Newcastle (Eng.) Corporation to release as many men as possible for the manufacture of munitions, the employees have decided to raise no objection, provided the men be guaranteed reinstatement at the end of the war.

The opening of the textile factories in Mexico is interesting since by government decree the hours of labor have been restricted to nine daily instead of been by the same decree increased from 36 to 40 per cent., and the organization of unions has been encouraged and authorized.

President Gompers has resigned from the American Association for Labor Legislation because of that organization's activity in securing the passage of the Keating-Owen Act, which abolished the State Department of Labor and placed it, together with the Workmen's Compensation Commission, in control of the newly-created Industrial Commission.

probable that the prohibitory tax on coloring will be removed, and so long as it is the law, it should be obeyed whether we like the law or not, and there will be no sympathy for big business or any other business which gets caught committing fraud. It is well, however, to remember that in placing a prohibitory tax on colored oleomargarine the government is using its power of taxation, not for collecting revenue, but for the purpose of exercising a police power not supposed to have been granted to the federal government. If the government can tax colored oleomargarine out of existence, it can do the same to red neckties or French heels or women's shoes.

Fare to Lagoon 25c after 4 p. m.

ALASKAN RAILROAD SCHEMES.

Success is attending the first steps toward building the \$35,000,000 government railroad in Alaska, according to the report of Lieutenant Mears, member of the Alaskan railroad commission.

The successful building of the Alaskan railroad should put the final quietus on the oft-repeated charge that the government cannot operate nor even build a railroad economically or efficiently. The first steps show the construction work to have been placed in good hands.

In this as in other projects of the federal government, the danger of failure is not to be feared from lack of ability in the directing hands, but from the countless schemes hatched by private individuals to plunder the till.

A private barge company at Ship Creek, where all supplies for the

railroad are unloaded from ships, was smacking its lips over the outrageous charge of \$2 a ton it scheduled for all freight passing over its dock.

Instead of submitting to this extortion, Lieutenant Mears purchased a 1,000-ton barge at Seattle, loaded three smaller scows aboard, and towed the outfit to Ship Creek, making an excellent floating dock, which—with the aid of lighters—made the government independent of the availing private company.

Nearly two thousand men are already at work on the railroad. Several camps have been established at various points along the road, and the work generally is proceeding at a rapid rate and efficiency.

Government ownership in such hands and under such methods will be successful.—Sacramento Bee.

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